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(54) **LOAD CONTROL DEVICE HAVING A WIDE OUTPUT RANGE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

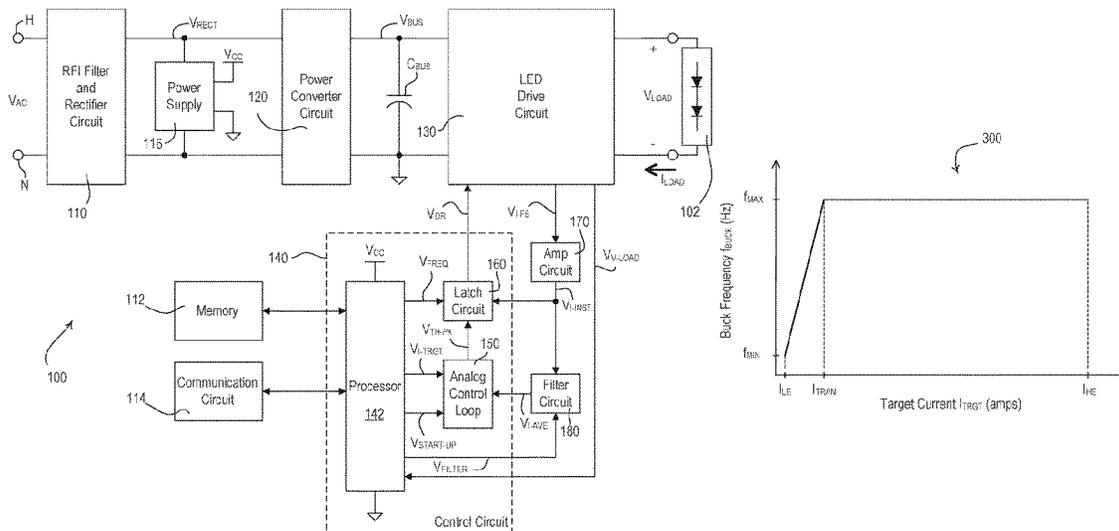
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A load control device (e.g., an LED driver) for controlling the intensity of a lighting load (e.g., an LED light source) may provide a wide output range and flicker-free adjustment of the intensity of the lighting load. The load control device may comprise a load regulation circuit, a control circuit, and a filter circuit (e.g., a boxcar filter circuit) that operates in a different manner in dependence upon a target current. When the intensity of the lighting load is near a low-end intensity, the control circuit may adjust an operating frequency of the load regulation circuit in response to the target current, and may control the filter circuit to filter a current feedback signal during a filter window that repeats on periodic basis. When the intensity of the lighting load is near a high-end intensity, the control circuit may control the filter circuit to constantly filter the current feedback signal.

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H05B 45/50; H05B 45/10; H05B 45/3725; H05B 45/44; H05B 47/155; H05B 45/14; H05B 45/30; Y02B 20/30
See application file for complete search history.

21 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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continuation of application No. 16/683,723, filed on Nov. 14, 2019, now Pat. No. 10,827,575, which is a continuation of application No. 16/278,293, filed on Feb. 18, 2019, now Pat. No. 10,517,154, which is a continuation of application No. 15/903,989, filed on Feb. 23, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,251,231.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/580,707, filed on Nov. 2, 2017, provisional application No. 62/562,066, filed on Sep. 22, 2017.

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H05B 45/3725 (2020.01)

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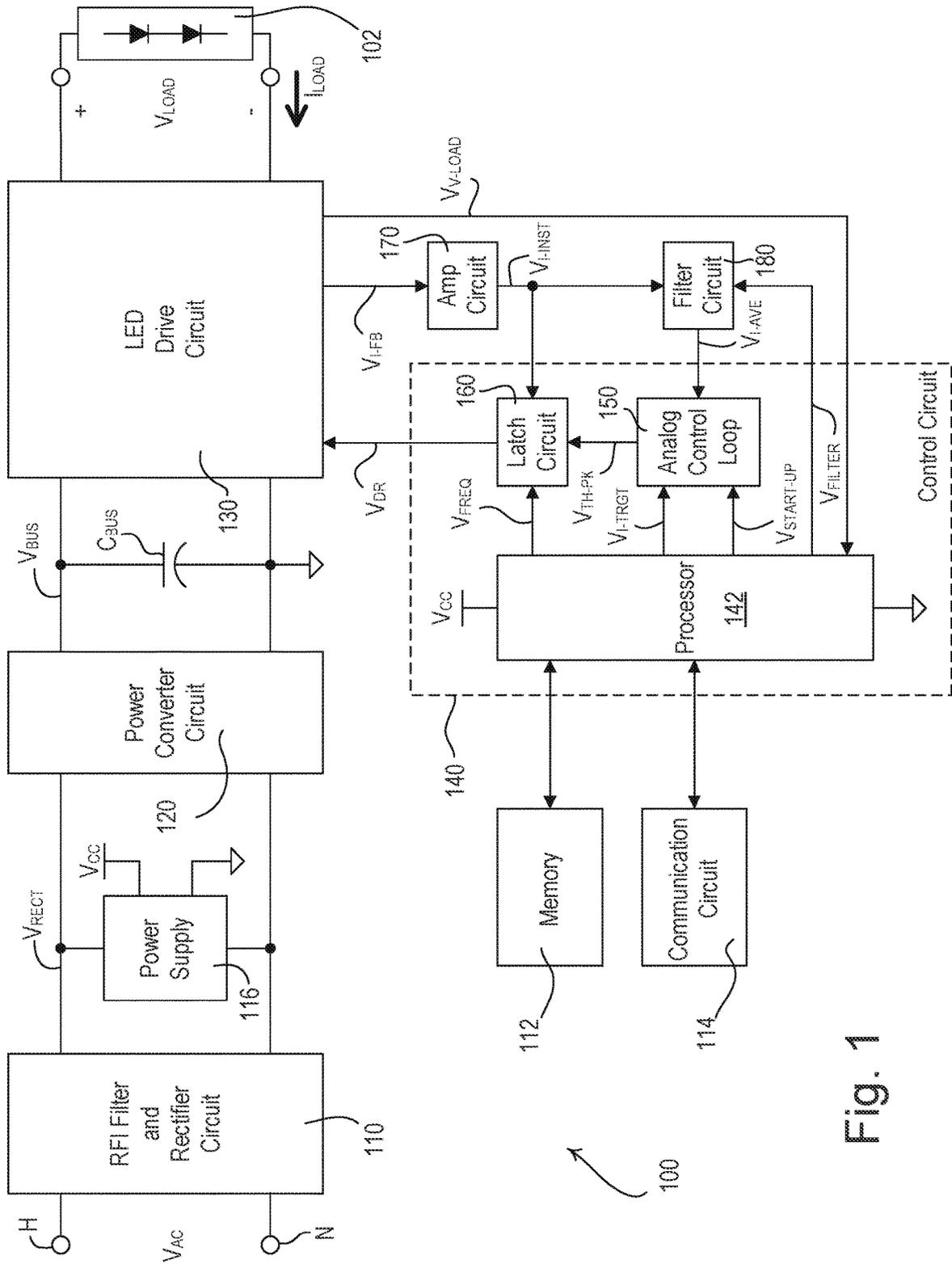


Fig. 1

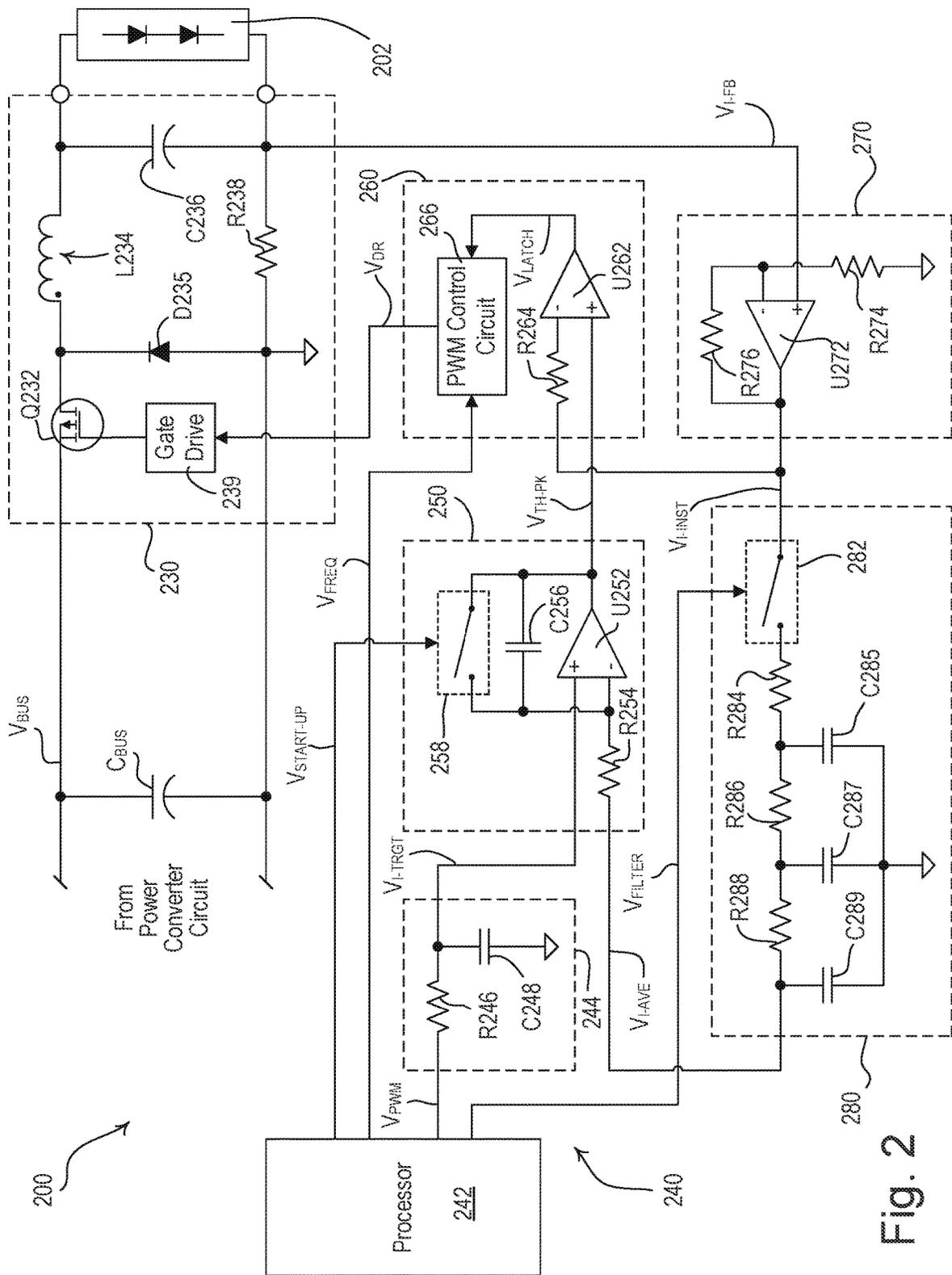


Fig. 2

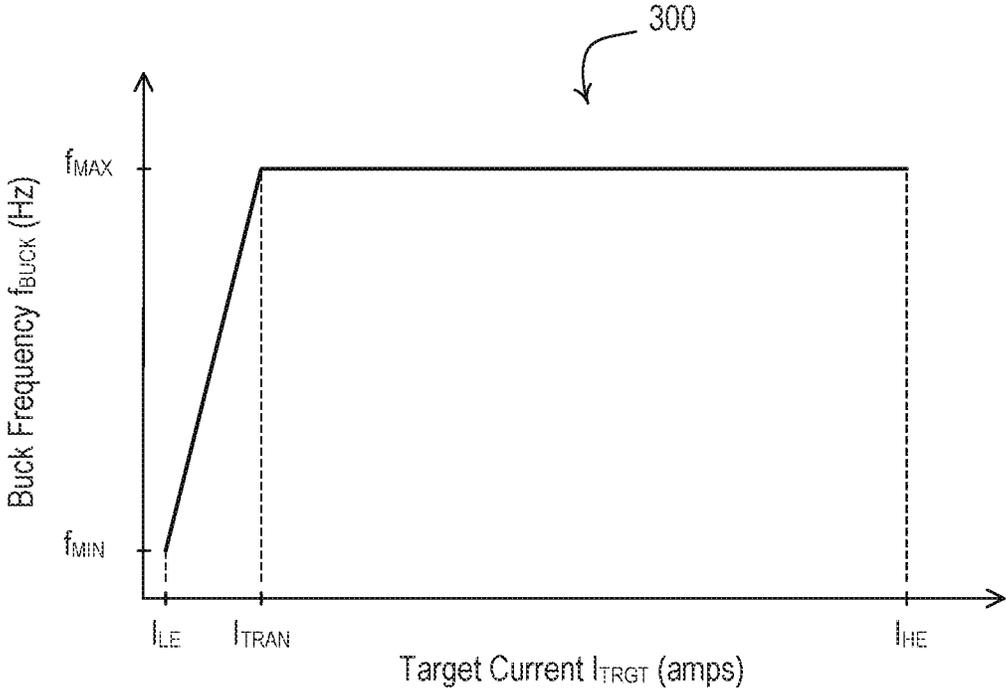


Fig. 3A

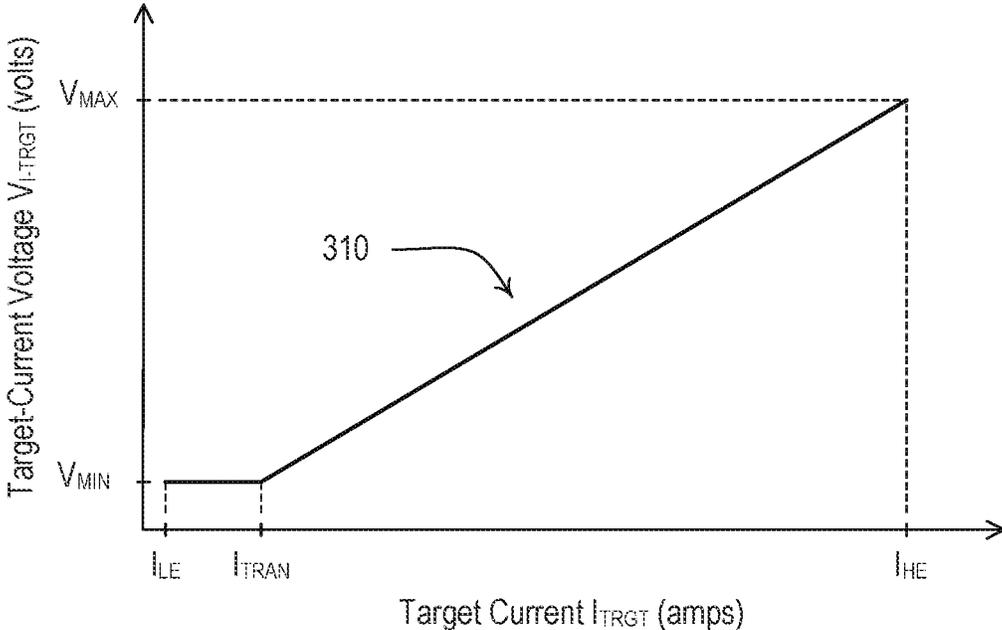


Fig. 3B

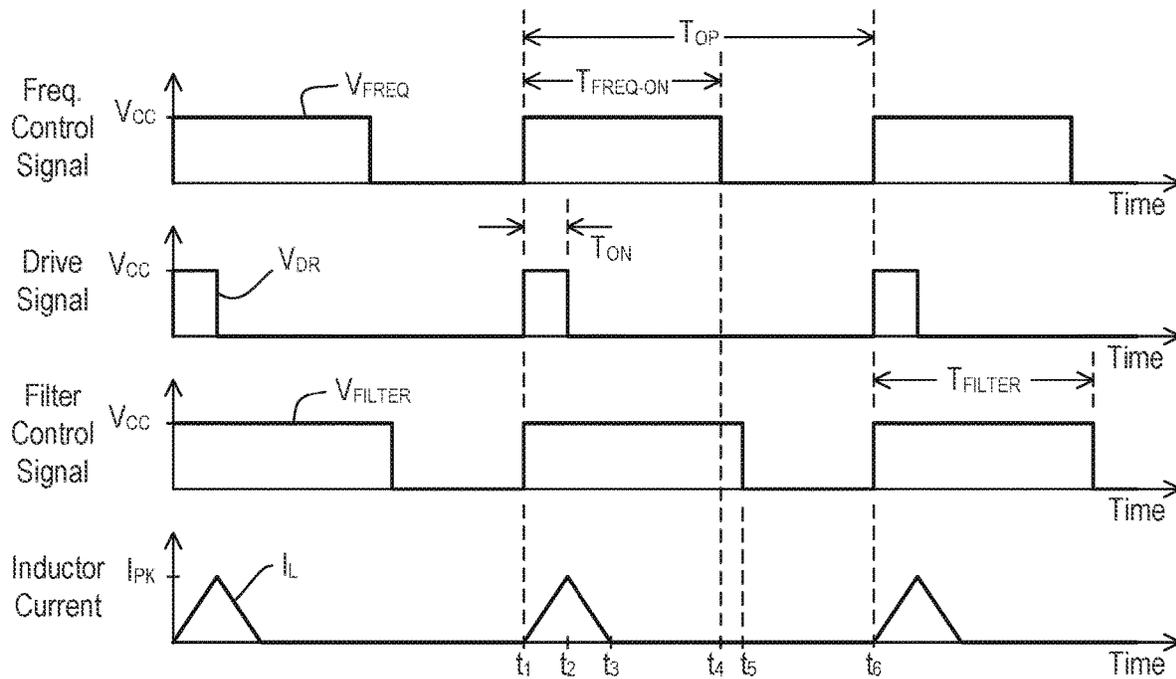


Fig. 4A

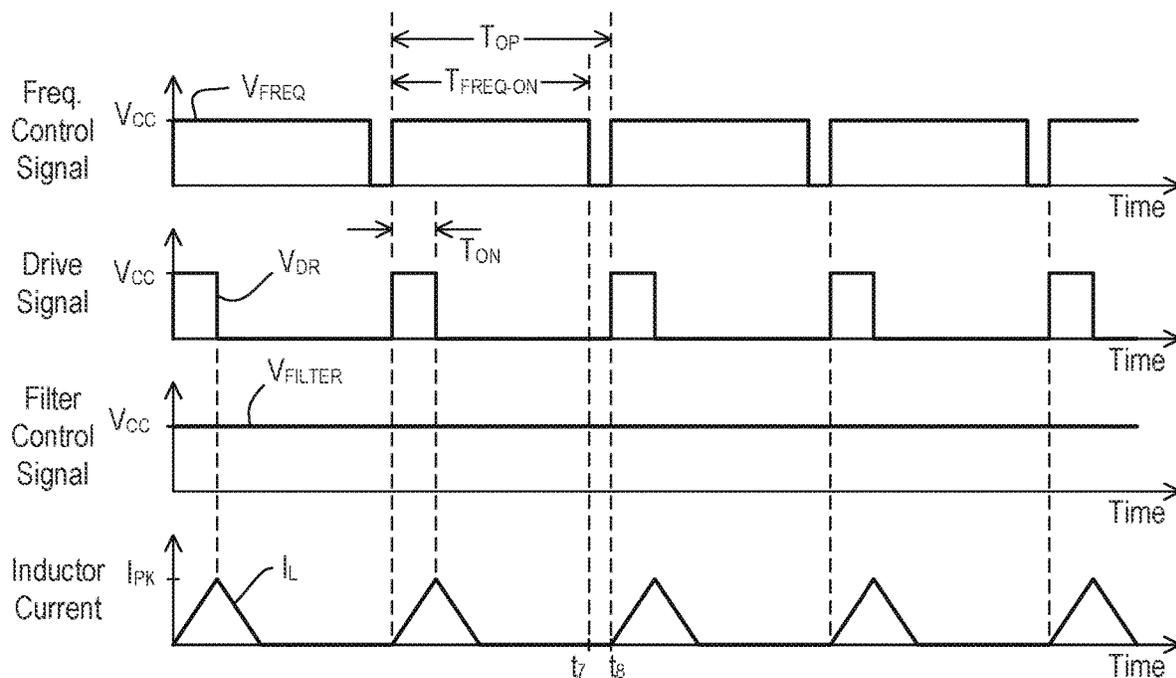


Fig. 4B

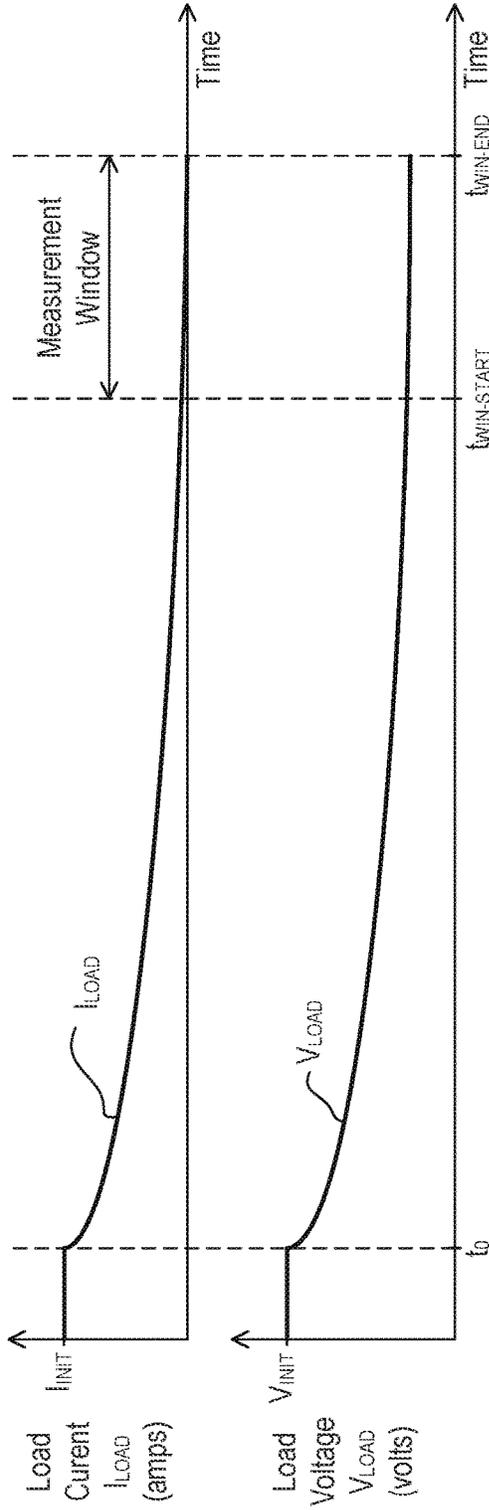


Fig. 5A

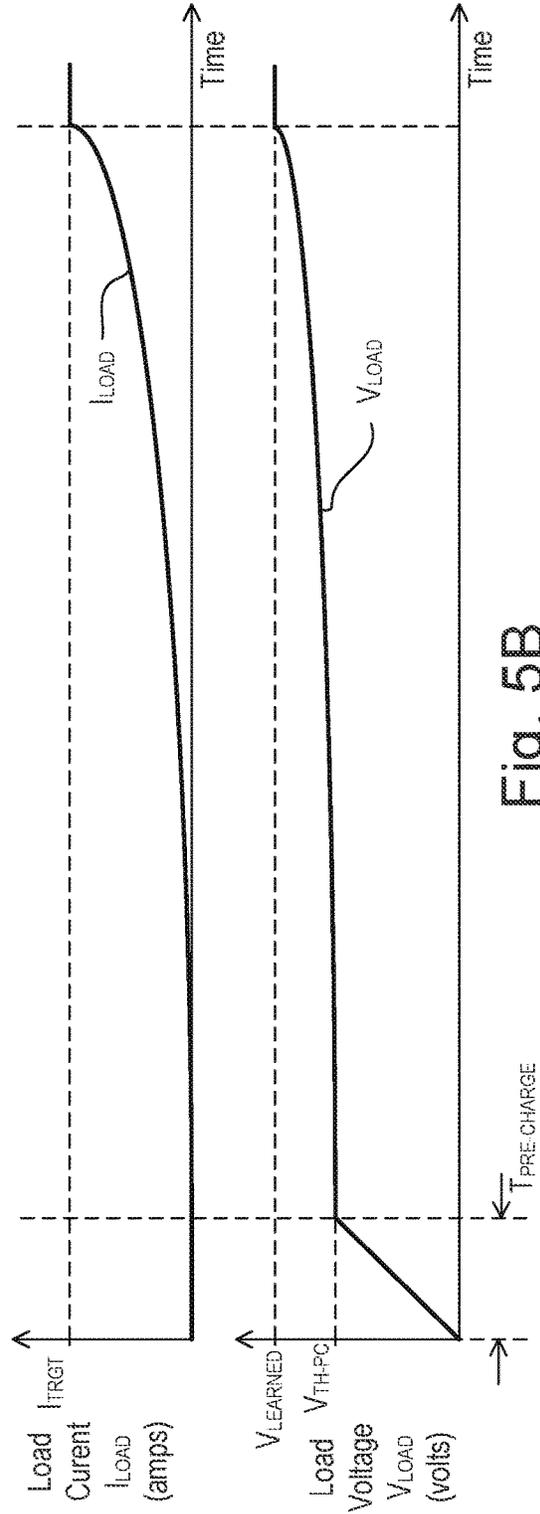


Fig. 5B

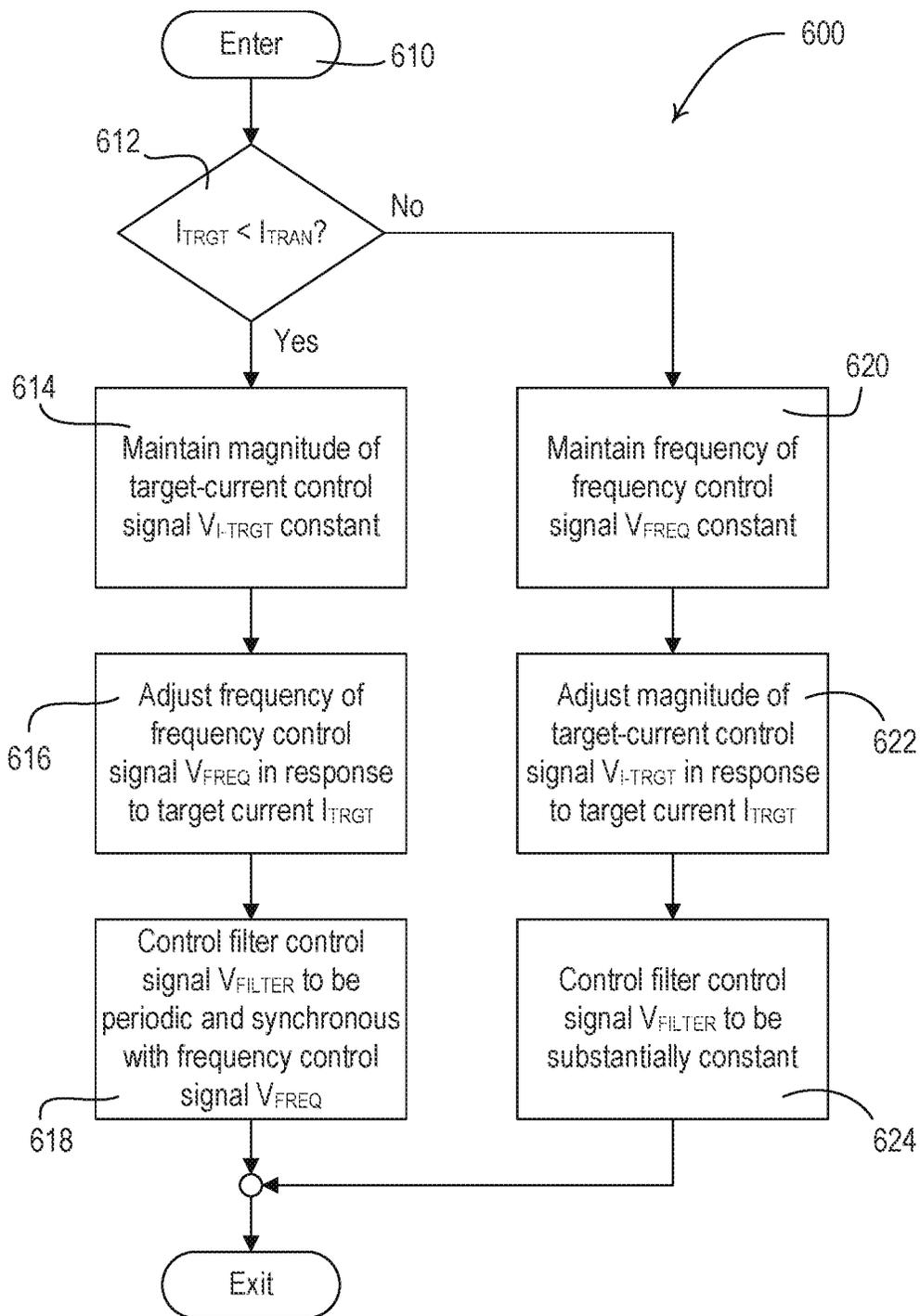


Fig. 6

LOAD CONTROL DEVICE HAVING A WIDE OUTPUT RANGE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 17/083,236, filed Oct. 28, 2020; which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/683,723, filed Nov. 14, 2019, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,827,575, issued Nov. 3, 2020; which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/278,293, filed on Feb. 18, 2019, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,517,154, issued Dec. 24, 2019; which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/903,989, filed on Feb. 23, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,251,231, issued Apr. 2, 2019; which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/580,707, filed Nov. 2, 2017, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/562,066, filed Sep. 22, 2017, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND

Light-emitting diode (LED) light sources (e.g., LED light engines) are replacing conventional incandescent, fluorescent, and halogen lamps as a primary form of lighting devices. LED light sources may comprise a plurality of light-emitting diodes mounted on a single structure and provided in a suitable housing. LED light sources may be more efficient and provide longer operational lives as compared to incandescent, fluorescent, and halogen lamps. An LED driver control device (e.g., an LED driver) may be coupled between a power source, such as an alternating-current (AC) power source or a direct-current (DC) power source, and an LED light source for regulating the power supplied to the LED light source. For example, the LED driver may regulate the voltage provided to the LED light source, the current supplied to the LED light source, or both the current and voltage.

Different control techniques may be employed to drive LED light sources including, for example, a current load control technique and a voltage load control technique. An LED light source driven by the current load control technique may be characterized by a rated current (e.g., approximately 350 milliamps) to which the magnitude (e.g., peak or average magnitude) of the current through the LED light source may be regulated to ensure that the LED light source is illuminated to the appropriate intensity and/or color. An LED light source driven by the voltage load control technique may be characterized by a rated voltage (e.g., approximately 15 volts) to which the voltage across the LED light source may be regulated to ensure proper operation of the LED light source. If an LED light source rated for the voltage load control technique includes multiple parallel strings of LEDs, a current balance regulation element may be used to ensure that the parallel strings have the same impedance so that the same current is drawn in each of the parallel strings.

The light output of an LED light source may be dimmed. Methods for dimming an LED light source may include, for example, a pulse-width modulation (PWM) technique and a constant current reduction (CCR) technique. In pulse-width modulation dimming, a pulsed signal with a varying duty cycle may be supplied to the LED light source. For example, if the LED light source is being controlled using a current

duty cycle of the pulsed signal. The duty cycle of the pulsed signal may be varied, however, to vary the average current supplied to the LED light source, thereby changing the intensity of the light output of the LED light source. As another example, if the LED light source is being controlled using a voltage load control technique, the voltage supplied to the LED light source may be kept constant during the on-time of the duty cycle of the pulsed signal. The duty cycle of the load voltage may be varied, however, to adjust the intensity of the light output. Constant current reduction dimming may be used if an LED light source is being controlled using the current load control technique. In constant current reduction dimming, current may be continuously provided to the LED light source. The DC magnitude of the current provided to the LED light source, however, may be varied to adjust the intensity of the light output.

Examples of LED drivers are described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,492,987, issued Jul. 23, 2013, entitled LOAD CONTROL DEVICE FOR A LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE LIGHT SOURCE; U.S. Pat. No. 9,655,177, issued May 16, 2017, entitled FORWARD CONVERTER HAVING A PRIMARY-SIDE CURRENT SENSE CIRCUIT; and U.S. Pat. No. 9,247,608, issued Jan. 26, 2016, entitled LOAD CONTROL DEVICE FOR A LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE LIGHT SOURCE; the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As described herein, a load control device (e.g., an LED driver) for controlling the intensity of a lighting load (e.g., an LED light source) may provide a wide output range for current conducted through the lighting load to achieve flicker-free adjustment of the intensity of the lighting load. Since the load control device is characterized by a wide output range, the load control device may be able to control a large variety of different lighting loads having different ratings (e.g., different rated output currents and/or rated output voltages). This may allow a manufacturer of the load control device, a manufacturer of a fixture of the light source (such as an original equipment manufacturer (OEM)), and/or a distributor of the load control device and/or the fixture to maintain stock of a smaller number of stock keeping units (SKUs).

The load control device may comprise a load regulation circuit, a control circuit, and a filter circuit (e.g., such as a boxcar filter circuit) that operates in a different manner in dependence upon the intensity (e.g., a target intensity) of the load control device in order to provide the wide output range. The load regulation circuit may control the magnitude of a load current conducted through the lighting load to adjust the intensity of the lighting load between a low-end intensity and a high-end intensity. The filter circuit may receive a current feedback signal from the load regulation circuit and filter the current feedback signal to generate a filtered feedback signal. The control circuit may be operatively coupled to the load regulation circuit for controlling the magnitude of the load current towards a target current in response to the filtered feedback signal. When the intensity of the lighting load is near the low-end intensity (e.g., when the magnitude of the target current is less than a transition current), the control circuit may adjust an operating frequency of the load regulation circuit in response to the target current, and may control the filter circuit to filter the current feedback signal during a filter window that repeats on a periodic basis. When the intensity of the lighting load is near the high-end intensity (e.g., when the magnitude of the target

current is greater than the transition current), the control circuit may control the filter circuit to constantly filter the current feedback signal. The control circuit may generate a filter control signal for controlling the filter circuit to filter the current feedback signal during the filter window when the magnitude of the target current is less than the transition current, and control the filter control signal to have a maximum duty cycle (e.g., 100%) when the magnitude of the target current is greater than the transition current.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of an example light-emitting diode (LED) driver for controlling the intensity of an LED light source.

FIG. 2 is a simplified schematic diagram of an example LED driver.

FIG. 3A is an example plot of a relationship between an operating frequency and a target current of the LED driver of FIG. 2.

FIG. 3B is an example plot of a relationship between a magnitude of a target-current control signal and the target current of the LED driver of FIG. 2.

FIGS. 4A and 4B show example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5A shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver of FIG. 2 when the LED driver is learning a load voltage.

FIG. 5B shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver of FIG. 2 when the LED driver is turning on an LED light source using the learned load voltage.

FIG. 6 is a simplified flowchart of an example control procedure for controlling an LED driver to control a magnitude of a load current conducted through a lighting load.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a load control device, such as a light-emitting diode (LED) driver **100** for controlling the intensity of an LED light source **102** (e.g., an LED light engine). The LED light source **102** is shown in FIG. 1 as a plurality of LEDs connected in series but may comprise a single LED or a plurality of LEDs connected in parallel or a suitable combination thereof, depending on the particular lighting system. In addition, the LED light source **102** may alternatively comprise one or more organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). The LED driver **100** may be adapted to work with a plurality of different LED light sources, which may be rated at different magnitudes of load current and voltage.

The LED driver **100** may comprise a hot terminal H and a neutral terminal N for receiving an alternating-current (AC) voltage VAC from an AC power source (not shown). The LED driver **100** may comprise a radio-frequency (RF) filter and rectifier circuit **110**, which may receive the AC voltage VAC. The RF filter and rectifier circuit **110** may operate to minimize the noise provided on the AC power source and to generate a rectified voltage V_{RECT} . The LED driver **100** may comprise a power converter circuit **120**, which may receive the rectified voltage V_{RECT} and generate a variable direct-current (DC) bus voltage V_{BUS} across a bus capacitor C_{BUS} . The power converter circuit **120** may comprise any suitable power converter circuit for generating an appropriate bus voltage, such as, for example, a boost converter, a buck converter, a buck-boost converter, a fly-back converter, a single-ended primary-inductance con-

verter (SEPIC), a Ćuk converter, or other suitable power converter circuit. The power converter circuit **120** may also provide electrical isolation between the AC power source and the LED light source **102**, and operate as a power factor correction (PFC) circuit to adjust the power factor of the LED driver **100** towards a power factor of one.

The LED driver **100** may comprise a load regulation circuit, e.g., an LED drive circuit **130**, which may receive the bus voltage V_{BUS} and control the amount of power delivered to the LED light source **102** so as to control the intensity of the LED light source. For example, the LED drive circuit **130** may comprise a buck converter, as will be described in greater detail below. To control the amount of power delivered to the LED light source **102**, the LED drive circuit **130** may be configured to control an average magnitude of a load current I_{LOAD} conducted through the LED light source **102**.

The LED driver **100** may include a control circuit **140** for controlling the operation of the power converter circuit **120** and the LED drive circuit **130**. The control circuit **140** may comprise, for example, a controller or any other suitable processing device, such as, for example, a microcontroller, a programmable logic device (PLD), a microprocessor, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or a field-programmable gate array (FPGA). The control circuit **140** may be configured to control the LED drive circuit **130** to control the average magnitude of the load current LOAD conducted through the LED light source to control the amount of power delivered to the LED light source. The control circuit **140** may be configured to control the LED drive circuit **130** to turn the LED light source **102** on and off and to adjust (e.g., dim) a present intensity L_{PRES} of the LED light source **102** towards a target intensity L_{TRGT} , which may range across a dimming range of the LED light source, e.g., between a low-end intensity L_{LE} (e.g., approximately 0.1%-1.0%) and a high-end intensity L_{HE} (e.g., approximately 100%).

The control circuit may be configured to fade (e.g., gradually adjust over a period of time) the target intensity L_{TRGT} (and thus the present intensity L_{PRES}) of the LED light source **102**. The control circuit **140** may be configured to fade the LED light source **102** from off to on by slowly increasing the present intensity L_{PRES} of the LED light source from a minimum fading intensity $L_{FADE-MIN}$, which may be less than the low-end intensity L_{LE} (e.g., such as approximately 0.02%), to the target intensity L_{TRGT} . The control circuit **140** may be configured to fade the LED light source **102** from on to off by slowly decreasing the present intensity L_{PRES} of the LED light source from an initial intensity greater than or equal to the low-end intensity L_{LE} to the minimum fading intensity $L_{FADE-MIN}$ at which point the control circuit **140** may turn off the LED light source.

The control circuit **140** may be coupled to a memory **112** configured to store operational characteristics of the LED driver **100** (e.g., the target intensity L_{TRGT} , the low-end intensity L_{LE} , the high-end intensity L_{HE} , etc.). The memory **112** may be implemented as an external integrated circuit (IC) or as an internal circuit of the control circuit **140**. The LED driver **100** may also comprise a communication circuit **114**, which may be coupled to, for example, a wired communication link or a wireless communication link, such as a radio-frequency (RF) communication link or an infrared (IR) communication link. The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine the target intensity L_{TRGT} of the LED light source **102** or the operational characteristics stored in the memory **112** in response to digital messages received via the communication circuit **114**. In response to

receiving a command to turn on the LED light source **102**, the control circuit **140** may be configured to execute the turn-on routine. The LED driver **100** may further comprise a power supply **116**, which may receive the rectified voltage V_{RECT} and generate a direct-current (DC) supply voltage V_{CC} (e.g., approximately 5 volts) for powering the low-voltage circuitry of the LED driver. In addition, the power supply **116** may generate one or more additional supply voltages, for example, for powering control circuitry of the power converter circuit **120** and/or the LED drive circuit **130**.

The control circuit **140** may comprise a digital control circuit, such as a processor **142**, which may be, for example, a microprocessor, a programmable logic device (PLD), a microcontroller, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), or other suitable processing device or controller. The control circuit **140** may also comprise an analog control loop circuit **150**. The processor **142** and the analog control loop circuit **150** may operate together to control the LED driver circuit **130** to adjust the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} towards a target current I_{TRGT} . The target current I_{TRGT} may be dependent upon the target intensity L_{TRGT} (e.g., a function of the target intensity L_{TRGT}). The processor **142** may generate a target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} , which may have a DC magnitude or a duty cycle that may indicate the target current I_{TRGT} . The processor **142** may control the DC magnitude or the duty cycle of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} based on the target intensity L_{TRGT} of the LED light source **102**.

The control circuit **140** may also comprise a latch circuit **160** that may generate a drive signal V_{DR} for controlling the operation of the LED drive circuit **130** (e.g., for rendering a switching transistor of the LED drive circuit **130** conductive and non-conductive to regulate the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} towards the target current I_{TRGT}). The processor **142** may generate a frequency control signal V_{FREQ} that may set an operating frequency f_{op} of the LED drive circuit **130**. In response to the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} , the latch circuit **160** may control the drive signal V_{DR} to render the switching transistor of the LED drive circuit **130** conductive to start a cycle of the LED drive circuit, at which time the LED drive circuit may begin to conduct an inductor current I_L conducted through an inductor (not shown) of the LED drive circuit **130**. The analog control loop circuit **150** may generate a peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} , which may be used by the latch circuit **160** to render the switching transistor of the LED drive circuit **130** non-conductive in response to the magnitude of the inductor current I_L .

The LED driver **100** may comprise an amplifier circuit **170**, which may receive a current feedback signal V_{IFB} from the LED drive circuit **130**. The amplifier circuit **170** may amplify the current feedback signal V_{IFB} to generate an instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} , which may indicate an instantaneous magnitude of the inductor current I_L flowing through the inductor of the LED drive circuit **130**.

The LED driver **100** may further comprise a filter circuit **180**, such as a boxcar filter circuit. The filter circuit **180** may receive the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} and generate a filtered feedback signal, e.g., an average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} , which may indicate an average magnitude of the inductor current I_L flowing through the inductor of the LED drive circuit **130** (e.g., over a specific time window). The processor **142** may generate a filter control signal V_{FILTER} (e.g., a filter control signal) for controlling the operation of the filter circuit **180**, e.g., to

control when the filter circuit **180** filters the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} . For example, the processor **142** may control the filter control signal V_{FILTER} to allow the filter circuit **180** to filter the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} over a filter window period T_{FILTER} during each cycle of the LED drive circuit **130**. The processor **142** may control the filter control signal V_{FILTER} in a manner that is synchronous with the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} , e.g., to start a cycle of the LED drive circuit **130** at the beginning of the filter window period T_{FILTER} . For example, the filter window period T_{FILTER} may have the same length during each cycle of the LED drive circuit **130** independent of the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} . The magnitude of the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} may indicate the average magnitude of the inductor current I_L during the filter window period T_{FILTER} (e.g., while the filter circuit **180** is filtering the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST}).

The analog control loop circuit **150** of the control circuit **140** may receive the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} and the latch circuit **160** may receive the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} . The analog control loop circuit **150** may adjust the magnitude of the peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} in response to the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} and the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} . The latch circuit **160** may control the drive signal V_{DR} to render the switching transistor of the LED drive circuit **130** conductive in response to the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} (e.g., at the beginning of a cycle of the LED drive circuit **130**). The latch circuit **160** may control the drive signal V_{DR} to render the switching transistor non-conductive in response to the peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} and the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} . After rendering the switching transistor of the LED drive circuit **130** non-conductive, the latch circuit **160** may remain in a latched state and maintain the switching transistor non-conductive until the beginning of the next cycle of the LED drive circuit **130**.

The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine or learn (e.g., measure or receive an indication of) one or more operational characteristics of the LED light source **102** (e.g., learned load characteristics). For example, the control circuit **140** may be configured to determine a voltage representative of the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} . The magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} generated across the LED light source **102** may be dependent upon the magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} (e.g., the target load current I_{TRGT} to which the control circuit **140** is regulating the load current I_{LOAD}) as well as the internal circuitry of the LED light source. The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} and/or store the measurement in the memory **112** as a learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$. The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} using a load voltage feedback signal V_{V-LOAD} received from the LED drive circuit **130**. For example, the LED drive circuit **130** may comprise a resistive divider circuit (not shown) coupled across the LED light source **102** for generating the load voltage feedback signal V_{V-LOAD} as a scaled load voltage. The load voltage feedback signal V_{V-LOAD} may be received by an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) of the processor **142** for learning the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} .

The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} when the target intensity L_{TRGT} is at or near the low-end intensity L_{LE} . For example, the control circuit **140** may be

configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} while the control circuit **140** is fading the LED light source **102** from on to off, for example, while the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} is within a measurement window that may range from a maximum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MAX}$ to a minimum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MIN}$. The maximum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MAX}$ and the minimum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MIN}$ may be functions of a rated (or maximum) current I_{RATED} of the LED light source **102**, for example, $0.0020 \cdot I_{RATED}$ and $0.0002 \cdot I_{RATED}$, respectively.

The control circuit **140** may be configured to control the LED drive circuit **130** using the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$. For example, the control circuit **140** may be configured to control the LED drive circuit **130** in response to the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ when turning on the LED light source **102**. The control circuit **140** may be configured to charge (e.g., “pre-charge”) an output capacitor (not shown) of the LED drive circuit **130** prior to attempting to turn on the LED light source **102**. In response to receiving a command to turn on the LED light source **102** and/or in response to power being applied to the LED driver **100** to turn on the LED light source, the control circuit **140** may pre-charge the output capacitor until the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} reaches or exceeds a pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} which may be, for example, a function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below). The pre-charging of the output capacitor may allow the LED driver **100** to turn-on the LED light source **102** quickly and consistently, e.g., when fading on to the low-end intensity I_{LE} .

The control circuit **140** may be configured to determine an operating parameter (e.g., a pre-load parameter) as a function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ and use the operating parameter to control the LED drive circuit **130** to pre-charge the output capacitor of the LED drive circuit **130** prior to turning the LED light source **102** on (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below). For example, the control circuit **140** may be configured to determine the DC magnitude or the duty cycle of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} to use while pre-charging the output capacitor of the LED drive circuit **130** as a function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$. In addition, the processor **142** may generate a start-up control signal $V_{START-UP}$ for controlling the analog control loop circuit **150** while pre-charging the output capacitor of the LED drive circuit **130** to maintain the output of the analog control loop circuit **150** at a predetermined voltage.

After the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} reaches or exceeds the pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} , the processor **142** may control the start-up control signal $V_{START-UP}$ to allow the analog control loop circuit **150** to control the LED drive circuit **130** using closed loop control in response to the current feedback signal V_{I-FB} to regulate the magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} towards the target current I_{TRGT} .

FIG. 2 is a simplified schematic diagram of a load regulation device, e.g., an LED driver **200** (such as the LED driver **100** of FIG. 1) for controlling the intensity of an LED light source **202**. The LED driver **200** may comprise a bus capacitor C_{BUS} for storing a bus voltage V_{BUS} , which may be generated by a power converter circuit (e.g., the power converter circuit **120** of the LED driver **100**). The LED driver **200** may comprise an LED drive circuit **230**, which may be configured to control the magnitude of a load current I_{LOAD} conducted through the LED light source **202**. The LED driver **200** may further comprise a control circuit **240**,

which may be a hybrid analog-digital control circuit (e.g., the control circuit **140** of the LED driver **100**). The control circuit **240** may comprise a processor **242**, a low-pass filter circuit **244**, an analog control loop circuit (e.g., which may include an integrator circuit **250**), and a latch circuit **260**. The latch circuit **260** may generate a drive signal V_{DR} , which may be provided to the LED driver circuit **230**. The LED driver **200** may further comprise an amplifier circuit **270** and a filter circuit **280** (e.g., a boxcar filter circuit) for generating an instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} and an average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} , respectively.

As shown in FIG. 2, the LED drive circuit **230** may comprise a buck converter. The LED drive circuit **230** may comprise a switching transistor, e.g., a field-effect transistor (FET) **Q232**, which may be controlled in response to the drive signal V_{DR} to control the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} . The LED drive circuit **230** may also comprise an inductor **L234**, a switching diode **D235**, an output capacitor **C236**, and a feedback resistor **R238**. The drive signal V_{DR} may be coupled to a gate of the FET **Q232** through a gate drive circuit **239**. When the FET **Q232** is conductive, the inductor **L234** may conduct an inductor current I_L from the bus capacitor C_{BUS} through the parallel combination of the output capacitor **C236** and the LED light source **202**. When the FET **Q232** is non-conductive, the inductor **L234** may conduct the inductor current I_L through the switching diode **D235** and the parallel combination of the output capacitor **C236**, and the LED light source **202**. The LED light source **202** may conduct the average component of the inductor current I_L and the output capacitor **C236** may conduct the transient component of the inductor current I_L . The average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} may be approximately equal to the average magnitude of the inductor current I_L .

The current feedback signal V_{I-FB} may be generated across the feedback resistor **R238** of the LED drive circuit **230** and may be proportional to the magnitude of the inductor current I_L . The current feedback signal V_{I-FB} may be received by the amplifier circuit **270**. The amplifier circuit **270** may comprise an operational amplifier **U272** and may be configured as a non-inverting amplifier circuit. The operational amplifier **U272** may have a non-inverting input that may receive the current feedback signal V_{I-FB} . The amplifier circuit **270** may also comprise a resistor **R274** coupled between an inverting input of the operational amplifier **U272** and circuit common, and a resistor **R276** coupled between the inverting input and an output of the operational amplifier **U272**. The amplifier circuit **270** may be configured to generate the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} , which may be an amplified version of the current feedback signal V_{I-FB} and may indicate the instantaneous magnitude of the inductor current I_L .

The filter circuit **280** may filter the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} to generate the average load current signal V_{I-AVE} , which may indicate the average magnitude of the inductor current I_L . The filter circuit **280** may comprise a controllable switching circuit **282** and a low-pass filter circuit (e.g., a third-order low-pass filter circuit) that includes resistors **R284**, **R286**, **R288** and capacitors **C285**, **C287**, **C289**. The processor **242** may generate a filter control signal V_{FILTER} for rendering the controllable switching circuit **282** conductive and non-conductive. When the controllable switching circuit **282** is conductive, the filter circuit **280** may be configured to filter the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} to generate the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} . When the controllable switching circuit **282** is non-conductive, the capacitors **C285**, **C287**,

C289 of the filter circuit 280 may maintain the magnitude of the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} at a value that indicates the average magnitude of the inductor current I_L during the period of time when the controllable switching circuit 282 was previously conductive.

The processor 242 may generate a pulse-width modulated (PWM) signal V_{PWM} which may be received by the low-pass filter circuit 244 of the control circuit 240. The low-pass filter circuit 244 may be configured to generate a target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} which may have a DC magnitude that indicates the target current I_{TRGT} . For example, the low-pass filter circuit 244 may comprise a resistor-capacitor (RC) circuit having a resistor R246 and a capacitor C248. The processor 242 may be configured to control the duty cycle of the pulse-width modulated signal V_{PWM} to adjust the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} .

The average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} generated by the filter circuit 280 and the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} generated by the low-pass filter circuit 244 may be received by the integrator circuit 250. The integrator circuit 250 may comprise an operational amplifier U252 having a non-inverting input coupled to the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} and an inverting input coupled to the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} via a resistor R254. The integrator circuit 250 may comprise a capacitor C256 coupled between the inverting input and an output of the operational amplifier U252, such that the integrator circuit 250 may be configured to integrate the error between the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} and the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} . The integrator circuit 250 may generate a peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} having a DC magnitude that may increase or decrease by amounts dependent upon the error between the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} and the average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} . The integrator circuit 250 may comprise a controllable switching circuit 258 coupled in parallel with the capacitor C256. The controllable switching circuit 258 may be rendered conductive and non-conductive in response to a startup control signal $V_{START-UP}$ received from the processor 242 during a startup routine (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below).

The latch circuit 260 may receive the peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} generated by the integrator circuit 250 and the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} generated by the amplifier circuit 270. The latch circuit 260 may comprise a comparator U262 configured to compare the magnitude of the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} to the magnitude of the peak current threshold V_{TH} . The comparator U262 may generate a latch control signal V_{LATCH} at an output. When the magnitude of the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} is less than the magnitude of the peak current threshold V_{TH} , the comparator U262 may drive the latch control signal V_{LATCH} at the output high (e.g., towards the supply voltage V_{CC}). When the magnitude of the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} exceeds the magnitude of the peak current threshold V_{TH-PK} , the comparator U262 may drive the latch control signal V_{LATCH} at the output low (e.g., towards circuit common).

The processor 242 may generate a frequency control signal V_{FREQ} that may set an operating frequency fop of the LED drive circuit 230. The latch circuit 260 may comprise a PWM control circuit 266, which may receive the latch control signal V_{LATCH} from the comparator U262 and the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} from the processor 242. The PWM control circuit 266 may generate the drive signal V_{DR} , which may be received by the gate drive circuit 239 of the

LED drive circuit 230. When the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} is driven high at the beginning of a cycle of the LED driver circuit 230, the PWM control circuit 266 may drive the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} high, which may render the FET Q232 of the LED drive circuit 230 conductive. When the magnitude of the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} exceeds the magnitude of the peak current threshold signal V_{TH} , the comparator U262 may drive the latch control signal V_{LATCH} low, which may cause the PWM control circuit 266 to drive the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} low. The PWM control circuit 266 may maintain the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} low until the processor 242 drives the magnitude of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} high once again at the end of the present cycle and the beginning of the next cycle of the LED drive circuit 230.

The processor 242 may control the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} and the duty cycle of the pulse-width modulated control signal V_{PWM} (and thus the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT}) in dependence upon the target current I_{TRGT} of the LED light source 202 using open loop control. FIG. 3A is an example plot of the relationship 300 between the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} (e.g., the operating frequency fop of the LED drive circuit 230) and the target current I_{TRGT} . FIG. 3B is an example plot of the relationship 310 between the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} and the target current I_{TRGT} . For example, the target current I_{TRGT} may range between a high-end current I_{HE} (e.g., approximately 150 mA) at the high-end intensity L_{HE} and a low-end current I_{LE} (e.g., approximately 150 μ A) at the low-end intensity L_{LE} .

The processor 242 may operate in first and second modes of operation depending upon whether the target current I_{TRGT} is less than or greater than approximately a transition current I_{TRAN} (e.g., approximately 16.8 mA). Near the low-end intensity L_{LE} (e.g., when the target current I_{TRGT} is less than approximately the transition current I_{TRAN}), the processor 242 may operate in the first operating mode during which the processor 242 may adjust the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} between a minimum operating frequency f_{MIN} and a maximum operating frequency f_{MAX} (e.g., linearly) with respect to the target current I_{TRGT} while holding the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} constant (e.g., at a minimum voltage V_{MIN}). Near the high-end intensity L_{HE} (e.g., when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than or equal to approximately the transition current I_{TRAN}), the processor 242 may operate in the second operating mode during which the processor 242 may adjust the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} between the minimum voltage V_{MIN} and a maximum voltage V_{MAX} (e.g., linearly) with respect to the target current I_{TRGT} while holding the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} constant (e.g., at the maximum operating frequency f_{MAX}). For example, the maximum operating frequency f_{MAX} may be approximately 140 kHz and the minimum operating frequency f_{MIN} may be approximately 1250 Hz. For example, the maximum voltage V_{MAX} may be approximately 3.3 V and the minimum voltage V_{MIN} may be approximately 44 mV.

FIGS. 4A and 4B show example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver 200 shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 4A shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver 200 when the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} . The processor 242 may generate the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} to set the operating frequency fop of the LED drive circuit 230. For example, an

operating period T_{OP} of the LED drive circuit **230** may be equal to the period of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} . The processor **242** may set the operating frequency f_{op} (and thus the operating period T_{OP}) in dependence upon the target current I_{TRGT} (e.g., as shown in FIG. 3A). The processor **242** may generate the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} to have a predetermined on-time $T_{FREQ-ON}$, which may have the same length each cycle of the LED drive circuit **130** (e.g., independent of the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} or the target current I_{TRGT}).

The processor **242** may generate the filter control signal V_{FILTER} in a synchronous manner with respect to the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} . For example, the processor **242** may drive both the filter control signal V_{FILTER} and the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} high at the same time to start a cycle of the LED drive circuit **230** (e.g., at time t_1 in FIG. 4A). At time t_1 , the PWM control circuit **266** of the latch circuit **260** may drive the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} high (e.g., towards the supply voltage V_{CC}) causing the FET **Q232** of the LED drive circuit **230** to be rendered conductive. At this time, the inductor **L234** of the LED drive circuit **230** may begin to conduct the inductor current I_L . When the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} (which may be proportional to the magnitude of the inductor current I_L) exceeds the magnitude of the peak current threshold signal V_{TH} , the PWM control circuit **266** may drive the magnitude of the drive voltage V_{DR} low (e.g., towards circuit common) as shown at time t_2 of FIG. 4A, which may cause the FET **Q232** of the LED drive circuit **230** to be rendered non-conductive. The drive signal V_{DR} may be characterized by an on-time T_{ON} and a period that may be equal to the operating period T_{OP} as shown in FIG. 4A. The PWM control circuit **266** may render the FET **Q232** conductive for the length of the on-time T_{ON} of the drive signal V_{DR} during each operating cycle of the LED drive circuit **230**. The inductor current I_L may have a peak magnitude I_{PK} as shown in FIG. 4A. The magnitude of the inductor current I_L may begin to decrease at time t_2 until the magnitude of the inductor current I_L drops to zero amps at time t_3 .

The processor **242** may drive the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} low at the end of the predetermined on-time $T_{FREQ-ON}$ (e.g., at time t_4 in FIG. 4A). The processor **242** may drive the filter control signal V_{FILTER} low at the end of a filter window period T_{FILTER} (e.g., at time t_5 in FIG. 4A). The processor **242** may drive both the filter control signal V_{FILTER} and the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} high to start another cycle of the LED drive circuit **230** at the end of the operating period T_{OP} (e.g., at time t_6 in FIG. 4A).

When the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} , the processor **242** may hold the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} constant at the minimum voltage V_{MIN} , and linearly adjust the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} between the minimum frequency f_{MIN} and the maximum frequency f_{MAX} as a function of the target current I_{TRGT} (e.g., as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B). The filter circuit **280** may be configured to filter the instantaneous current feedback signal V_{I-INST} during the filter window period T_{FILTER} each cycle of the LED drive circuit **230**. When the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} , the filter control signal V_{FILTER} may be a periodic signal characterized by the operating frequency f_{op} . The processor **242** may maintain the length of the filter window period T_{FILTER} of the filter control signal V_{FILTER} constant from one cycle of the LED driver circuit **230** to the next cycle independent of the frequency of the frequency

control signal V_{FREQ} . A duty cycle of the filter control signal V_{FILTER} may vary as the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} is adjusted.

Since the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} and the filter window period T_{FILTER} are held constant, the on-time T_{ON} of the drive signal V_{DR} may be approximately the same each cycle of the LED drive circuit **230** even though the frequency of the drive signal V_{DR} (e.g., the operating period T_{OP}) may vary in dependence upon the target current I_{TRGT} . As a result, the peak and average magnitudes of the inductor current I_L during the filter window period T_{FILTER} may be approximately the same from one cycle to the next of the LED drive circuit **230** independent of the target current I_{TRGT} when the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} . The length of the filter window period T_{FILTER} may be sized to ensure that the inductor current I_L drops to zero amps before the end of the filter window period T_{FILTER} when the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} . When the target current is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} , the LED drive circuit **230** may be configured to operate in a discontinuous mode of operation.

FIG. 4B shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver **200** when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} . When the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} , the processor **242** may linearly adjust the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} between the minimum voltage V_{MIN} and the maximum voltage V_{MAX} as a function of the target current I_{TRGT} (e.g., as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B). In addition, the processor **242** may hold the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} constant at the maximum operating frequency f_{MAX} (e.g., causing the operating period T_{OP} to be held constant at a minimum operating period T_{MIN}). When the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} , the processor **242** may control the duty cycle of the filter control signal V_{FILTER} to a maximum filter duty cycle (e.g., 100%). For example, the operating period T_{OP} may be equal to the length of the filter window period T_{FILTER} when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} . As a result, the processor **242** may drive the filter control signal V_{FILTER} high at all times (e.g., the filter control signal V_{FILTER} is a constant signal) while the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} as shown in FIG. 4B. The average current feedback signal V_{I-AVE} may indicate the average magnitude of the inductor current I_L when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} . Additionally or alternatively, the processor **242** may drive the filter control signal V_{FILTER} high approximately all of the time (e.g., almost all of the time), for example at substantially large duty cycle (e.g., approximately 90% or greater).

Because the processor **242** varies the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} as a function of the target current I_{TRGT} , the length of the on-time T_{ON} of the drive signal V_{DR} may vary as a function of the target current I_{TRGT} even though the frequency of the drive signal V_{DR} (e.g., the operating period T_{OP}) is held constant. As the target current I_{TRGT} increases, the peak current I_{PK} of the inductor current may increase to a point at which the LED drive circuit **230** may begin to operate in a continuous mode of operation. Since the minimum operating period T_{MIN} (e.g., the operating period T_{OP} when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN}) may be equal to the length of the filter window time period T_{FILTER} , the processor **242** may be configured to smoothly transition the LED driver **200** between the first operating mode when the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN}

and the second operating mode when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} .

The length of the predetermined on-time $T_{FREQ-ON}$ of the frequency control signal T_{FREQ} is less than the length of the operating period T_{OP} when the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} . The processor **242** may drive the frequency control signal T_{FREQ} low (e.g., at time t_7 in FIG. 4B) and then high (e.g., at time t_8) at the end of each cycle of the LED drive circuit **230**. This causes the PWM control circuit **266** of the latch circuit **260** to stop maintaining the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} low, and to drive the magnitude of the drive signal V_{DR} high again when the frequency control signal T_{FREQ} is driven high to begin the next cycle of the LED drive circuit **230** (e.g., at time t_8).

The processor **242** of the control circuit **240** may be configured to determine or learn (e.g., measure or receive an indication of) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} and/or store the measurement in memory (e.g., the memory **112**) as a learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$. The magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} generated across the LED light source **202** may be dependent upon the magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} (e.g., the target load current I_{TRGT} to which the control circuit **240** is regulating the load current I_{LOAD}) as well as the internal circuitry of the LED light source. The processor **242** may be configured to receive a load voltage feedback signal from the LED drive circuit **230** (e.g., the load voltage feedback signal V_{V-LOAD} of the LED driver **100**), which may be a scaled version of the load voltage V_{LOAD} generated by a resistive divider circuit (not shown) of the LED drive circuit **230**. The processor **242** may sample the load voltage feedback signal using an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) to measure the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} .

FIG. 5A shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver **200** when the processor **242** is learning the load voltage V_{LOAD} . The processor **242** may be configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} while the processor **242** is fading the LED light source **202** from on to off. As shown in FIG. 5A, when fading the LED light source **202** from on to off, the processor **242** may begin to decrease the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} from an initial current I_{INIT} at time t_0 , at which time the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} may also begin to decrease, e.g., from an initial voltage V_{INIT} . The processor **242** may be configured to determine (e.g., measure) the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} while the average magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} is within a measurement window that may range from a maximum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MAX}$ and a minimum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MIN}$ (e.g., between times $t_{WIN-START}$ and $t_{WIN-END}$ as shown in FIG. 5A). The maximum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MAX}$ and the minimum learning threshold $I_{LEARN-MIN}$ may be functions of a rated (or maximum) current I_{RATED} of the LED light source **202**, for example, $0.0020 \cdot I_{RATED}$ and $0.0002 \cdot I_{RATED}$, respectively. The processor **242** may be configured to periodically sample the load voltage feedback signal during the measurement window, and to process the plurality of samples to determine the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$. For example, the processor **242** may be configured to process the plurality of samples of the load voltage feedback signal by calculating an average or median value of the plurality of samples or filtering the samples using a digital low-pass filter.

The processor **242** may be configured to measure the load voltage V_{LOAD} and determine the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ when (e.g., each time that) the processor **242**

turns the LED light source **202** off (e.g., fades the LED light source off). The processor **242** may be configured to overwrite the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ stored in the memory with the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ determined the last time that the processor **242** turned off the LED light source **202**. In addition, the processor **242** may be configured to process the learned load voltages $V_{LEARNED}$ from multiple turn-off events (e.g., calculate the average or median value of the multiple learned load voltages) before overwriting the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ stored in the memory.

The processor **242** may be configured to control the LED drive circuit **230** using the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$, for example, when turning on the LED light source **202**. FIG. 5B shows example waveforms illustrating the operation of the LED driver **200** when the processor **242** is fading on the LED light source **202** (e.g., fading on to a target intensity L_{TRGT} that corresponds to a target current I_{TRGT}). In response to receiving a command to turn on the LED light source **202** and/or in response to power being applied to the LED driver **200** to turn on the LED light source, the processor **242** may be configured to pre-charge the output capacitor **C236** of the LED drive circuit **230** during a pre-charge period $T_{PRE-CHARGE}$ prior to attempting to turn on the LED light source **202**. During the pre-charge period $T_{PRE-CHARGE}$, the processor **242** may be configured to control the duty cycle of the pulse-width modulated signal V_{PWM} (and thus the DC magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT}) as a function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ to cause the output capacitor **C236** to charge faster than normal (e.g., faster than if the processor **242** controlled the DC magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} in response to the target current I_{TRGT} as shown in FIG. 3B). The faster rate at which the output capacitor **C236** charges during the pre-charge period $T_{PRE-CHARGE}$ may allow the processor **242** to turn-on the LED light source **202** quickly and consistently, e.g., when fading the LED light source on to the low-end intensity L_{LE} .

The control circuit **240** may be configured to pre-charge the output capacitor **C236** of the LED drive circuit **230** until the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} reaches or exceeds a pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} . The pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} may be determined, for example, as a function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ (e.g., $V_{TH-PC} = \alpha \cdot V_{LEARNED}$, where α is a constant that may be, for example, approximately 0.90). Since the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} may be greater when the LED light source **202** is cold than when the LED light source **202** is warm, the constant α may be sized to be less than one to ensure that the LED drive circuit **230** does not overshoot the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ when pre-charging the output capacitor **C236**. Additionally or alternatively, the pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} may be determined, for example, using a different function of the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ (e.g., $V_{TH-PC} = V_{LEARNED} - \beta$, where β is a constant that may be, for example, approximately one volt). Additionally or alternatively, the pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} may be a fixed threshold (e.g., a predetermined threshold). The processor **242** may be configured to cease pre-charging the output capacitor **C236** if the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} does not exceed the pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} within a timeout period. The processor **242** may be configured to select the value of the duty cycle of the pulse-width modulated signal V_{PWM} based on the learned load voltage $V_{LEARNED}$ such that pre-charge period $T_{PRE-CHARGE}$ for the LED driver **200** may be approxi-

mately the same for different LED light sources that have different resulting load voltages.

The processor **242** may control the start-up control signal $V_{START-UP}$ to render the controllable switching circuit **258** of the integrator circuit **250** conductive during the pre-charge period $T_{PRE-CHARGE}$. After the magnitude of the load voltage V_{LOAD} reaches or exceeds the pre-charge voltage threshold V_{TH-PC} , the processor **242** may control the start-up control signal $V_{START-UP}$ to render the controllable switching circuit **258** of the integrator circuit **250** non-conductive. This may allow the integrator circuit **250** and the latch circuit **260** to control the LED drive circuit **230** using closed loop control in response to the current feedback signal V_{I-FB} to regulate the magnitude of the load current I_{LOAD} towards the target current I_{TRGT} .

FIG. **6** is a simplified flowchart of an example control procedure **600** for controlling a load control device (e.g., the LED driver **200**) to control a magnitude of a load current conducted through a lighting load (e.g., the LED light source **202**). The control procedure **600** may be executed by a control circuit of the load control device (e.g., the control circuit **240** of the LED driver **200**) at step **610**, for example, periodically and/or in response to a change in the target current I_{TRGT} for the lighting load. If the target current I_{TRGT} is less than the transition current I_{TRAN} at **612** (e.g., when the target intensity L_{TRGT} is near the low-end intensity L_{LE}), the control circuit may maintain the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} constant (e.g., at the minimum voltage V_{MIN}) at **614**, and may adjust the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} in response to the target current I_{TRGT} (e.g., as shown in FIG. **3A**) at **616**. The control circuit may then control a filter circuit (e.g., the filter circuit **280**) at **618** by controlling the filter control signal V_{FILTER} to be periodic (e.g., having the same frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ}) and synchronized to the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} (e.g., as shown in FIG. **4A**). The control procedure **600** may then exit.

If the target current I_{TRGT} is greater than the transition current I_{TRAN} (e.g., greater than or equal to the transition current I_{TRAN}) at **612** (e.g., when the target intensity L_{TRGT} is near the high-end intensity L_{HE}), the control circuit may maintain the frequency of the frequency control signal V_{FREQ} constant (e.g., at the maximum operating frequency f_{MAX}) at **620**, and may adjust the magnitude of the target-current control signal V_{I-TRGT} in response to the target current I_{TRGT} (e.g., as shown in FIG. **3B**) at **622**. The control circuit may then control the filter control signal V_{FILTER} to be substantially constant at **624**, before the control procedure **600** exits. For example, the control circuit may drive the control signal V_{FILTER} using a maximum duty cycle, such as 100% (e.g., by constantly driving the filter control signal V_{FILTER} high as shown in FIG. **4B**), or a substantially high duty cycle (e.g., 90% or greater) at **624**.

The invention claimed is:

1. A light-emitting diode (LED) controller, comprising: LED control circuitry to:

generate a frequency control signal to control an operating frequency of light-emitting diode (LED) drive circuitry such that the LED drive circuitry provides a target current to an operatively coupled LED lighting device; and

generate a filter control signal synchronous with the frequency control signal, the filter control signal to adjust a sampling frequency of a current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry;

wherein a voltage ON ($V_{FILT-ON}$) portion of the filter control signal exceeds a voltage ON ($V_{FREQ-ON}$) portion of the frequency control signal, such that:

responsive to a target current magnitude less than a transition current value, the filter control signal causes filter circuitry to periodically filter an instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal; and

responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current value, the filter control signal causes the filter circuitry to continuously filter the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry.

2. The LED controller of claim **1**, the LED control circuitry to further render a semiconductor switch conductive for an on-time during each operating cycle of the LED drive circuit.

3. The LED controller of claim **2** wherein, responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current, the LED control circuitry to maintain the operating frequency of the LED drive circuitry constant and adjust the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuit in response to the target current.

4. The LED controller of claim **3** wherein, responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current, the LED control circuitry to adjust a magnitude of a target current to control the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuitry.

5. The LED controller of claim **4** wherein, responsive to the target current magnitude less than the transition current, the LED control circuitry to further maintain the magnitude of the target current constant and adjust an operating frequency of the LED drive circuit.

6. The LED controller of claim **1**, wherein the filter control signal comprises a periodic signal having a constant on-time.

7. The LED controller of claim **1** wherein to periodically filter the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal, the LED control circuitry to:

periodically filter the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal using a boxcar filter circuit.

8. A light-emitting diode (LED) control method, comprising:

generating, by LED control circuitry, a frequency control signal to control an operating frequency of light-emitting diode (LED) drive circuitry such that the LED drive circuitry provides a target current to an operatively coupled LED lighting device; and

generating, by the LED control circuitry, a filter control signal synchronous with the frequency control signal, the filter control signal to adjust a sampling frequency of a current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry;

wherein a voltage ON ($V_{FILT-ON}$) portion of the filter control signal exceeds a voltage ON ($V_{FREQ-ON}$) portion of the frequency control signal;

causing, by the LED control circuitry, a periodic filtering of an instantaneous current feedback signal received by filter circuitry from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal, responsive to a target current magnitude less than a transition current value; and

causing, by the LED control circuitry, a continuous filtering of the instantaneous current feedback signal

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received by the filter circuitry from the LED drive circuitry responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current value.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
 rendering, by the LED control circuitry, a semiconductor switch disposed in the LED drive circuit conductive for an on-time during each operating cycle of the LED drive circuit.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising, responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current:
 maintaining, by the LED control circuitry, a constant operating frequency of the LED drive circuitry; and
 adjusting, by the LED control circuitry, the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuit in response to the target current.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising, responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current:
 adjusting, by the LED control circuitry, a magnitude of a target current to control the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuitry.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising, responsive to the target current magnitude less than the transition current:
 maintaining, by the LED control circuitry, the magnitude of the target current constant; and
 adjusting, by the LED control circuitry, an operating frequency of the LED drive circuit.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein generating the filter control signal further comprises:
 generating, by the LED control circuitry, a periodic filter control signal having a constant on-time.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein causing the periodic filtering of the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal further comprises:
 causing, by the LED control circuitry, a periodic filtering the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal using a boxcar filter circuit.

15. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 14, wherein the instructions that cause the LED control circuitry to generate the filter control signal further cause the LED control circuitry to:
 generate a periodic filter control signal having a constant on-time.

16. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 14, wherein the instructions that cause the LED control circuitry to cause the periodic filtering of the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal further cause the LED control circuitry:
 cause a periodic filtering the instantaneous current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal using a boxcar filter circuit.

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17. A non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device that includes instructions that, when executed by light-emitting diode (LED) control circuitry operatively coupled to filter circuitry and LED drive circuitry, causes the LED control circuitry to:
 generate a frequency control signal to control an operating frequency of light-emitting diode (LED) drive circuitry such that the LED drive circuitry provides a target current to an operatively coupled LED lighting device; and
 generate a filter control signal synchronous with the frequency control signal, the filter control signal to adjust a sampling frequency of a current feedback signal from the LED drive circuitry;
 wherein a voltage ON ($V_{FILT-ON}$) portion of the filter control signal exceeds a voltage ON ($V_{FREQ-ON}$) portion of the frequency control signal;
 cause a periodic filtering of an instantaneous current feedback signal received by filter circuitry from the LED drive circuitry at the frequency of the frequency control signal, responsive to a target current magnitude less than a transition current value; and
 cause a continuous filtering of the instantaneous current feedback signal received by the filter circuitry from the LED drive circuitry responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current value.

18. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 17 wherein the instructions, when executed by the LED control circuitry, further cause the LED control circuitry to:
 render a semiconductor switch disposed in the LED drive circuit conductive for an on-time during each operating cycle of the LED drive circuit.

19. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 1 wherein the instructions, when executed by the LED control circuitry, further cause the LED control circuitry to:
 responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current:
 maintain a constant operating frequency of the LED drive circuitry; and
 adjust the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuit in response to the target current.

20. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 19 wherein the instructions, when executed by the LED control circuitry, further cause the LED control circuitry to:
 responsive to the target current magnitude greater than the transition current:
 adjusting, by the LED control circuitry, a magnitude of a target current to control the on-time of the semiconductor switch of the LED drive circuitry.

21. The non-transitory, machine-readable, storage device of claim 20, wherein the instructions, when executed by the LED control circuitry, further cause the LED control circuitry to:
 responsive to the target current magnitude less than the transition current:
 maintaining, by the LED control circuitry, the magnitude of the target current constant; and
 adjusting, by the LED control circuitry, an operating frequency of the LED drive circuit.

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